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For the Herald and Journal.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

Fertility of the Country—Valley of the Ohio—Slavery—Organic Remains—Products—Pewed Church Controversy.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24, 1850.

DEAR BRO. STEVENS:—I have supposed that your readers are pleased to hear from the West, of its character, customs, productions, &c., and so in my imperfect way I have continued to write what I have seen and heard and felt. And so I will continue while it pleases thee and thine to receive what I write.

I have just returned from a little trip into the country, lying to the East and Northeast of the city, and I am the more delighted with this country as my opportunities of visiting and viewing it increase. It is indeed a land of plenty, flowing with milk and honey. The valley of the Ohio is surpassingly lovely and fertile. Between high cliffs the river rolls its silver tide, here now more than one hundred rods wide, and bearing on its bosom steamboats innumerable, freighted with the produce of its shores. The bluffs at times come down precipitously to the river's edge, and then again break away, and at the distance of from one to five miles deep, the low rich bottoms skirt the river; annually overflowed by the high waters of the river, and like the lands of Egypt annually receiving its tribute of mud and loam. Above, the bluffs are filled with iron and coal in quantities inexpressible; but at this point, no coal or iron is found; but still they are rich in the relics of the past, a storehouse for the geologist. They are composed of blue limestone and marl, and are exceedingly rich in the remains of an extinct crustacean family, called *Trilobites*. These are of great size and perfection of preservation. Also, beautiful specimens of *Crinoidae*, or stone lilies, are found; many species of molluses are also found; the *Lepidella sericea*, *Cypræcardia*, *Orthis striatula*, &c.; also, the *Spirifer lyra* and others, all marking this as the same as the older Silurian formation.

Back from the river the country spreads away, high rolling, and traversed by numerous rapid streams. This is the great corn country, especially along the streams, while the highest hills can be crowned with vineyards and orchards. The great wheat country lies to the North and West, spreading far away to the foot of the white-capped mountains that curtain the West, beyond which the sun sinks to his ocean couch. The vast and magnificent prairies are adapted to the growth of wheat, and are yearly waving with this golden harvest. The vine is largely cultivated in this valley; hundreds of acres are now devoted to the production of this crop, in the vicinity of the city, covering the hill-sides to their very tops. The plants are usually planted in rows about four feet apart, and trained upon rough stakes six or seven feet high. They are trimmed to prevent their running, while it increases their lateral growth; the vines are thus easily cultivated, and the fruit easily gathered; it is said to be a very profitable crop. At a distance of about twenty miles from the city, I had the pleasure of visiting the finest peach orchard I ever saw. Here were more than one hundred acres exclusively devoted to the production of this delicious fruit. There were about 15,000 trees, about 12,000 of which were set out three years ago last spring, and now loaded with fruit; the remainder are of younger growth. It is owned by a gentleman by the name of Davis, formerly a resident of Eastern Penn. He told me that he should send to market this year, 15,000 bushels of peaches, for which he would receive \$20,000! The expense of his farm and trees, &c., was about \$10,000, so that the first crop will more than indemnify him for all expense. What farmer has done as much? He is now sending two hundred bushels per day to our city, for which he receives from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel. Earlier and later kinds of this fruit are worth more. Few markets of our country can vie with that of Cincinnati. Our own climate, of the isothermal latitude of Constantinople and Smyrna, pours out here in prodigious profusion her varied products, while salmon from the rivers of Maine, and bass from the lakes, travel, incased in ice, to our tables. Each steamer putting up to our wharves, comes freighted with the tropic fruits of the balmy South. Deer and wild fowl leave their sylvan haunts to satiate the epicurean tastes of our people. Our cattle graze on a thousand hills, our hogs are fed at a thousand stalls, our wheat is ground at a thousand mills, while we are free from a thousand ills that curse with a load of death the fairest lands of the old world.

You will perceive that Hamilton has again commenced the discussion of the pewed church question, occupying nearly two columns in our Advocate, with labored arguments and some sophistry to prove his old position, that the method of free seats is the divinely ordained or sanctioned method, and a review of Union's *weak reply*, as he thinks, and to be continued. Now there are a few facts to be remembered; first, the temple had no seats; second, God never instituted the synagogue worship. Christ preached or taught in the synagogue because his mission was first to the Jew. But the Christians did not worship in Jewish synagogues, nor did Jesus usually teach his followers there, but in the groves and in the private dwellings of his disciples. Nor was there any sacredness attached to these places of worship. While the first house erected solely for worship by the Christians of which we have any account, was divided into triple parts, after the manner of the temple, and that not till the year 202, (see Neander's Church History, vol. 1, page 288, and eighty text and references.) But, reader, let me give you a sample of our good brother's logic! "God required of his people and church the duty of public worship."

2d. A certain order and mode of worship had been established, though not directly by God, yet under the direction of wise and inspired teachers, to whom mode Christ had compiled in his teaching; this form includes freedom.

3d. "These services and this order of the public congregation were either according to the will of God, and approved by him, or they were contrary to his will and offensive to him, for God could not be indifferent in the case," (that is, God looked at the position of the body and not at the heart.)

4th. "If Union asserts that this order was contrary to the will of God, he must charge, by consequence, Christ and his apostles with rebellion against the divine will." "If Union admits that they were in accordance with the will of God and approved by him, then he yields all we contend for." Wonderful! Reader, see my logic. Premise first, as above; premise second, a certain form of worship has been established by wise and holy men; sanctioned by the father of our church, (for even the chapel of Wesley in London had been partly pewed

from the first,) and by the great Head of the church, in his manifested presence in the conversion of souls and the sanctification of his church; and this form includes pews. Premise third, as above, then fourth.

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Herald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850.

THE COMPROMISE DEBATE.

We gather from the papers that 499 columns of speeches were delivered in the Senate in the debates on the Omnibus Bill; of these 365 were delivered by Southern members, and but 134 by the Northern senators. There has been an immense expenditure of time and funds (for the former involves the latter) in this conflict, but it has not been without its valuable lessons. We have learned well by the political character of American slavery—it is flagitious purposes; and we think the conviction has become general among the freemen of the North, that there can hereafter be no compromise with the heinous evil, that its supreme selfishness will forever grasp at dominion, and that to yield to it is but to exasperate its insatiable appetite. The day has gone by, we verily believe, in which a politician who succumbs to the South can expect to be sustained by the people of the free States; they will send no more pro-slavery men or "doughfaces" to Congress. The sentiment is, in fact, fast spreading even amongst our most sober-minded citizens, that the alternative of any meaxed danger from the South is preferable to any further encouragement of the political and moral abominations of slavery. Never has any other occasion elicited such proofs of disloyal, nay, treasonable sentiments towards the country. It is quite clear that the love of a local and excusable institution (once lamented by Southern as well as Northern statesmen as a calamity) has become to the South paramount to the love of country. Her statesmen have proclaimed month after month barefaced treason in our very legislative halls, in language that at an earlier period of our history would not have been tolerated; and the statue (providentially buried beneath the waves) of one of their number who wasted his life in riveting the chains of the slave, and whose vaunted capacity could not outstrip the narrow bigotry of a disloyal sectionalism—a man who spent his last energy in endeavoring to engrave the iniquity on to the very Constitution itself, is to be retrieved from the waters and set up for the admiration of posterity!

Would that there were no other painful lessons taught us in this controversy, none respecting the moral weakness of our own men. But we have seen examples of political cowardice and culpable ambition which will not soon be forgotten, and will teach us to be on our guard hereafter at the ballot box.

As to the result of the conflict, we think there is not much really about it for congratulation in the North. What has been gained is not so much due to the energy of Northern influence to the providential anticipation of results in California and New Mexico. The Texas question it now stands, involves a greater loss to the cause of liberty than it did in Mr. Clay's Omnibus Bill; and the Fugitive Slave Bill, if it pass the House (which may God forbid) as it has the Senate, will be as foul a blotch (we will not say blot) on our national character as could disfigure it. Still the point is not ended; the eyes of good men, not only at home but abroad, look anxiously to the more immediate representatives of the people to retrieve our character. May they understand their responsibility.

EDUCATION AMONG THE WESLEYANS.

The English correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal writes: "Three separate funds are devoted to educational purposes; The Theological Institution, for the education of candidates for the ministry; Kingswood and Woolhouse Grove schools, for the education of sons of ministers; and the Education Fund, so called, for the children of the poor. The latter, like the auxiliary fund, arose out of the great Centenary movement, and has risen with rapidity to high value in the connexion, and high importance in the State. On Monday last the annual meeting of the committee was held in the new College in Westminster, which was founded less than a year ago, and has increased with almost incredible rapidity. It is a structure really noble, far surpassing in extent and in accommodation either of the celebrated seminaries in Glasgow, or the model schools of the British and Foreign School Society in Borough Road, London. It is Gothic in order, and will, when complete, form two very large quadrangles, affording accommodation for sixty male and forty female students, with large infant, juvenile and working schools, ample play-grounds, lecture-halls, and everything else adapted to its double purpose of educating a large number of children, and of training masters and mistresses for the duties of the profession they have chosen. The site is in a part of Westminster where vice and poverty abound; and no one can see the hosts of ragged archons that swarm in the vicinity without feeling that raw material for this *refinery* to work upon abounds close at hand. The college will cost, I believe, about £30,000."

OUR CALIFORNIA MISSION.

A California correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate represents our cause as flourishing in that new field. He speaks well of our laborers. Of Mr. Taylor he says: "He is a most indefatigable man. In addition to the regular labors of his charge, he preaches every Sabbath afternoon from the steps of the old custom-house, on the plaza. I have listened with profit to his searching appeals on such occasions, and admired the moral heroism that enables a man thus to confront the powers of the evil one, and, right in the circle of a score of gambling and drinking-houses, reason with the people on 'righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come.' His audience generally numbers some hundreds." He adds: "There are three class meetings connected with the church in this city. One meets at the chapel, on Sabbath afternoon, another on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Taylor, and the other on Thursday evening, at the chapel. A public prayer meeting is held at the chapel on Wednesday evening."

DR. MCCLINTOCK.

The Christian Advocate and Journal says: "From our latest advices we infer that our friend and colleague will return home sometime during the present month. The Quarterly for October will be a little delayed by his absence; it is desirable that it should be left open for anything he may bring, in the line of religious intelligence. All the correspondents of the editor of the Quarterly will be kind enough to leave their inquiries, in relation to matter for the Review, until he resumes his chair. This will appear reasonable, when they are told that the Oct. No. is full, and the matter stereotyped, with the exception of a few pages of the latter part. It will be quite early enough to make arrangements for the Jan. No. when Dr. M.C. is here to speak for himself."

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

The reports of this Conference are exceedingly encouraging. A writer in the Pittsburgh Advocate says that the missionary collections will amount to about \$6,000; some fields of labor contributing over one dollar per member. There is an increase in the membership of about one thousand members. The expenses of the preachers were met on most of the circuits and stations, and the per centage to superannuated preachers was double what it was the last year. One member of the Conference, Rev. Thomas Dunn, died during the year. The affairs of the church are said to have never been in a better condition.

PROGRESS.

The editor of the Northern Advocate, writing from the East Genesee Conference, says: "A master of no little interest, was the report on theological education. This document advocated strongly the establishment of a Theological Seminary in Western New York. It was adopted by the Conference, and a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, to ascertain the views of other ministers on the subject. We have no doubt but the project will ultimately meet with a hearty co-operation on the part of all the Annual Conferences in this region." We are glad to learn this good news. Within twenty years from now the whole Northern Church will have some provision of the kind, and then, and not till then, one of the greatest necessities of our cause will be met.

Our correspondent's objection to "the baby," at Camp Meeting, has called forth a host of opponents, but the conflict looks too menacing for us to open the field for i

Correspondence.

EAST GENESSEE CONFERENCE.

Bishop Waugh—Missionary Meeting—Dr. Durbin—Bible Meeting—Rev. E. Bannister—Genesee College—Dr. Tefft—The Sabbath.

Bro. STEVENS.—In remembrance of your former indulgence towards my scribblings, and to gratify my desire to communicate with my old friends at the East, after the lapse of another year I presume to give expression to those fraternal feelings that move my heart, and bind in one common brotherhood through the varied changes of time, the hands and hearts of Zion's laborers. In this day of progress, and of facilities that bring us to each other's presence almost in a twinkling, the New England and the Western New York Conferences are scarcely more distant from each other than the different appointments on the old fashioned circuits of our fathers. You will need no argument, however, on this point—and permit me to notice a few things in connection with the session of the East Genesee Conference in this place.

Our Conference commenced its third annual session in Bath, on the 21st instant. Bishop Waugh presided over us with his usual manner and ability—mild but firm. This venerable man of God gives unequivocal assurance that the labors of past years, as well as advancing age, had made way for his presence among us but a little longer, if indeed beyond the present year. It was remarked with gratitude to God that not a member of our body had been removed by death during the year. One young brother, however, just received on trial, had been called to his reward in a few days after receiving his appointment. The business of our Conference progressed with much facility and kindly feeling. I think it was the impression of not a few, that the session was one of the best, in its religious impression and influence, that we have ever had.

Our Missionary Anniversary, on Saturday evening, was a season of peculiar interest. Dr. Durbin addressed us on the occasion. His remarks were full of thrilling interest—and though, as he said, he was not speaking for the present occasion merely—but scattering the seed which he hoped would fall on our hearts—be born to us in due time; we could not but feel and exclaim that we enjoyed a feast of fat things. The amazing wants of the world, and the extraordinary signs of the times, were before us in a graphic picture, upborne by weighty thoughts and irresistible conclusions. It is a gratifying fact in this connection, that our Treasurer's Report manifests an increasing interest in this department of Christian benevolence. On comparing receipts with those of last year, we find nearly a thousand dollars in favor of the present year.

Our Bible Anniversary was also a season of much interest. Among the speakers was our beloved brother Rev. E. Bannister, recently appointed to the Oregon and California mission. He eloquently urged the importance of Bible knowledge in that new and interesting State, and pointed to the facilities furnished by the American Bible Society to give the Word of Life to "Babel Califormia."

The cause of education receives increasing attention. The Genesee College endowment of a hundred thousand dollars is about secured, and we are looking forward with much interest and expectation for a full development of the appliances at hand, that shall roll the wave of sound and virtuous education in greater power over these regions, uniting with those from other points, until every portion of our beloved country shall feel the influence, and become wiser, and better, and happier.

Permit me to remark here, that our friends consider the appointment of Dr. Teft to the Presidency of Genesee College, a peculiarly fortunate. I was happy to meet with my old friend and former teacher at the Anniversary of Lima Seminary. His voice was like the music of early days—may he long live to cheer and enlighten, and instruct the minds and hearts of all who may come within his influence.

The Sabbath was an interesting day. The love feast in the morning was a joyful and hallowed occasion. The multitude then repaired to a beautiful grove contiguous to the village, and listened to a powerful and soul-stirring sermon from Bishop Waugh. In the afternoon, Dr. Scott, of New York, preached with much interest and pathos. Dr. Durbin and others occupied the pulpits of several denominations in the place during the day, to the general satisfaction and profit of the people.

I will add only that we are now scattering to our new appointments, in the name of the Lord, to live and labor and die in the cause of him who hath redeemed us. Our Conference closed its peaceful and deeply interesting session last evening—and we leave with a heartfelt conviction that the courtesy and hospitality of the citizens of Bath cannot be outdone.

WM. E. PINDER.

Bath, N. Y., Aug. 29.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING.

The Passage—Preaching—Prayer Meetings—Love Feast—Results—Eastham.

On Monday evening, Aug. 19th, some hundreds assembled in Eastham, at the Philadelphia Packet Pier. The packets provided by the Boston Committee, were awaiting to convey that happy company to the far-famed "Millennium Grove." About 10 o'clock the usual service was performed, and an experience meeting substituted. This was a decided improvement.

Near the close, seekers were invited forward into the altar, and more than once, but once especially, Divine power descended gloriously. This means was especially blessed, and was among the most interesting exercises of the meeting. Through the able and judicious management of our Presiding Elder, Bro. N. D. George, good order for the most part was preserved.

The more immediate results of the meeting, were between forty and fifty converts, or who left seeking earnestly the Lord; ten or twelve sanctified, and some fifteen or twenty backsliders reclaimed.

The preaching for the most part was of a high order, having for its leading object, not display, but the saving of souls. At times an awful solemnity brooded over the assembled throng, while the ambassador delivered his important message. The church was greatly quickened.

The members returned to their homes blessing God for camp meetings, rejoicing over the newly initiated, and determining to scatter the heavenly flame through all these regions.

That our people would make greater sacrifices in order to attend these means of grace, and use most strenuous efforts in getting the unconverted to go and sit on the ground during the meeting. Scarcely one that thus did at our meeting, left the ground without conversion or most pungent conviction, which will probably soon result in conversion.

C. H. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Lincoln, Sept. 3.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN,

Learning and piety, should read the following extract from a letter from Bro. Owen, addressed to the Missionary Secretary. It is dated Sacramento City, July 18th, 1850. Who has energy and devotion enough to reach California, as a land of promise for himself, as his future home, in which he may render great service to the cause of education and religion at the same time?

The Rev. James Rogers, of the Wesleyan University, has a school of over thirty scholars; his income, after paying all expenses, is over two hundred dollars a month. Let the friends of education and young pious men help them to California, if need be; and wait until they can remit them the money advanced. Teachers must go to California, and the Missionary Society cannot send them for common schools; nor, indeed, can they send them at all, except in direct connection with the missions. This is a call to many educated and pious young men who are now barely making a living in the States, and who exert but little influence in their present stations. Up! be off to California, with the energy and spirit of a missionary, and engage in educating the youth of that young empire to the glory of God, and to your own advantage. And when you get there, do not be seduced from your work. Be faithful, and a wider field will be opened to you, perhaps, than you ever dreamt of.

DR. ALCOY has issued another hygienic work, entitled "The Young Woman's Book of Health." The Dr. has his hobbies, as all the world knows, but he rides them with unquestionable skill. The present volume we deem one of the most important he has yet produced; it is not superseded by any of his other publications. It treats chiefly of prevention, but also describes the characters and treatment of the peculiar ailments of the sex, and discusses its subjects with much delicacy, though with the necessary frankness. The work is not a collection of general and admitted views, but displays much medical information, and is specific and thorough. We can heartily recommend it to parents as suitable to be put into the hands of their daughters.—Boston, Tappan, Whittemore & Mason.

HARPER'S Monthly Magazine for September is out, full of the cream of the English periodicals. An article on Jane Porter is illustrated with engravings, and also one on Falling Stars. It gives also a portrait, or rather picture, of Neander at his lecture desk. There is a large amount of not merely entertaining but of really useful reading in this work, and its vast circulation, now amounting to 40,000 copies, cannot fail to render it an agent of great, if not universal, benefit.

WILKINS, CARTER & CO., Boston, have issued "The New Carmina, or Boston Collection of Church Music," by Lowell Mason. It comprises the most popular Psalms and Hymns tunes in general use, together with a great variety of new tunes, chants, sentences, motets and anthems, and is pronounced one of the most complete collections of music for choirs, congregations, singing schools and societies that is extant.

C. H. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Lincoln, Sept. 3.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN,

Of course, the voices of prayer and the songs of praise which fill with angelic sweetness upon our ears, and the bright prospect of spiritual victories seemed to dispel the gloom of clouds and sadness, and nearly all appeared happy, while many ready to engage in the noblest work that ever interested the mind of man.

The Presiding Elders of Boston and Worcester District were necessarily absent, and Bro. Porter was elected Superintendent, which office he filled to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

On Wednesday A. M., an appropriate sermon was preached by Bro. McLaughlin, founded on Rom. 14: 7. The unusual number of sermons preached (about thirty-five,) will not allow a special reference to each. The variety of subjects discussed, afforded suitable instruction to every class, from the most holy in the head, to the lowest in sin; and the varied gifts of the preachers were evidently well suited to the different classes of minds, and peculiar tastes of those who heard them. No preacher appeared actuated by the motives which induce the schoolboy to declaim upon the stage, but with motives the purest and most exalted, they "preached not themselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord." While a servant of the Most High was delivering his solemn message, his brethren in the ministry, instead of criticizing supposed or real defects in style or manner, were earnestly praying for their brother beloved, that the work of the Lord might prosper in his hands. At length the congregation were in tears; then shouts of victory broke from many lips; and then a solemn awe prevailed, which showed that God was there.

THE PRAYER MEETINGS AT THE STAND.

The prayer meetings at the stand were seasons of great victory. While ardent prayer ascended to God,

WANTED IN OREGON.

Bro. Doane, who has charge of the Oregon Institute, under date of Salem, June 1st, 1850, gives, for the information of the Board, a minute

account of the state and progress of the seminary.

It is the same want of teachers for common schools, as in California; and the same fruitful field is open to educated and pious young men who are willing to serve the cause of religion in the department of educating the youth of the country. This department of Missionary work in Oregon, is but little less important than the preaching of the Gospel. Bro. Do. says: "Our school is increasing in numbers, so that the Trustees have purchased the services of Miss Mary Leslie to teach the primary school, and Mrs. Doane will teach with me in the upper department. We shall probably have upwards of one hundred scholars. Carpenters have been engaged to enlarge the schoolroom, which undertaking they have nearly accomplished. Thus we increase in numbers, but this is not yet a college, though as properly it may be called one, perhaps, as the Oregon City College. Nay, how can we have Colleges in this country until there are *District Schools*?" and such there are not sufficient numbers to accommodate one-sixteenth part of the scholars in the Territory. A district schoolhouse has just been finished within three-quarters of a mile of the institute, but no teacher can be procured to teach in it short of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. While these things are so, we must receive scholars who have had *no advantages* of education, and, of course, must acquit them first with the beginning of things."

MONTHLY CONCERTS.

One of our recently appointed missionaries, Rev. F. S. Hoyt, who is now making a tour through the Eastern section of our work, writes us—all do who have adopted the custom he commands: "I am persuaded by what I see on every hand, that the great desideratum of means for raising a much larger amount of funds now wanting, would be obtained by our preachers holding in their congregations monthly missionary meetings, and giving the people full, and particular, and the latest information from each and all our missions."

MISSIONARIES IN THE CONFERENCE.

In accordance with the idea above, we have published in a very neat volume, by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, "The Prelude, or Growth of a Poet's Mind—The Imprisoned Lady; Maurice Tiernay, chaps. 9, 10; The Battle of Istold; Royal Allocations; with Poetry and Prose Articles.

Weekly. \$6 per annum.—E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield Sts.

A HANDBOOK FOR STUDENTS.

This has been published by Crosby & Nichols, Boston, for Normal, High and Grammatical Schools. It is a good compilation, with tunes named for each piece.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER has its usual amount of fine engravings, and articles from Whipple, Prentiss, Simms, Herbert, Read, &c.

MESSRS. HARPER, New York, have issued the sixth number of the Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution—a superb publication, full of engraved illustrations and interesting descriptions of revolutionary history.—*Harper & Co., Boston*.

REV. DR. ADAMS' LETTER TO REV. DR. GANNET, ON THE ATTEMPT TO REVERSE THE COMPROMISE BILL.

REEDING & CO., Boston, have for sale a pamphlet entitled "Mr. Livingston's Strong Arguments against Capital Punishment reviewed." Amity, Orange Co., N. Y.

The same house have in very neat form Webster's Speech on the Compromise Bill, in the Senate, delivered on the 17th of July.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Late intelligence from Europe states that Protestant churches of Hungary, numbering about 3,000,000 of souls, have been deprived of their self-government and spiritual freedom by an edict of Austrian authorities.

The Protestants of that country, for three centuries, have nobly defended the faith once delivered to the saints.

RELIGION IN ROME.

A correspondent of the London Spectator, lately returned from Rome, says: "One of the most striking signs of the times connected with Rome, is the lamentable state of its inhabitants in point of religion. They, themselves, make no scruples at snatching at their own faith; priests and laymen all admit that there is more vice and profligacy in Rome than probably any other city of Italy, that *true* religion scarcely exists there, that rank scepticism is universally prevalent.

THE MOONS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Mackay has written a full and interesting account of the Mormons in England, a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country.

THE WANING MOON.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

I've watched too late; the morn is near,
One look at God's broad, silent sky;
O, hopes and wishes vainly dear,
How in your very strength ye die!

Even while your glow is on the cheek,
And scarce the high pursuit begin,
The heart grows faint, the hand grows weak,
The task of life is left undone.

See, where, upon the horizon's brim,
Lies the still cloud in gloomy bars,
The waning moon, all pale and dim,
Sails up amid the eternal stars.

Last in a flood of tender light,
She floated through the ethereal blue,
A softer sun, that shone all night
Upon the gathering beads of dew.

And still thou wanest, pallid moon!
The encroaching shadow grows space;
Heaven's everlasting watches soon
Shall see thee blotted from thy place.

O, Night's dethroned and crownless queen!
Well may thy sad, expiring ray
Be shed on those whose eyes have seen
Hope's glorious visions fade away.

Shine then for forms that were bright,
For sages in the mind's eclipse,
For those whose words were spells of might,
But falter now on stammering lips.

In thy decaying beam there lies
Full many a grave on hill and plain,
Of those who closed their dying eyes
In grief that they had lived in vain.

Another night, and thou among
The spheres of heaven shall cease to shine,
All rayless in the glittering throng
Whose lustre late was quenched in thine.

Yet a new and tender light
From out thy darkened orb shall beam,
And broaden till it shine all night
On glistening dew and glimmering stream.

From the National Era.

TO JOHN G. WHITTIER.

O! Whittier, thou noble son of song!
Earth's toiling millions, struggling to be free,
Turn with fond hope and gratitude to thee,
A one whose love of truth, and courage strong
Shall help to batter down the walls of wrong,
And hasten on the glorious reign of peace,
When strife, and hate, and murderous war, shall cease,
And men no more at Error's call shall throng.
Upspringing Might has triumphed far too long,
And thou hast labored with heroic zeal,
In fear and hope, with earnest pen and tongue,
For Right, and Truth, and for our Country's weal,
Till Freedom's hosts count thee their champion,
And one and all bid thee in God's name still go on.

A. CURTISS.

Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., O., July 22.

SKETCHES.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Yesterday I was introduced to General Garibaldi, by a mutual friend, and enjoyed an hour's conversation with him. I often regret that so few of our countrymen speak Italian, and that they therefore have so few opportunities to become intimately acquainted with the grand question of the day—viz., the final overthrow of Popery—which Italians have half accomplished, and are fully resolved, with the help of God, not to leave unfinished.

Garibaldi appeared before me in a morning dress, of the simplest kind, and by no means of the newest or finest—such an one as well suited his late adventures and present condition. What a contrast do all these noble Italian patriots present, in this, the land of their exile, with the wealth and pride of their priestly enemies, who have triumphed over them only by means of four combined foreign armies! The honest poverty in which they appear, and for which they make no apologies, speaks, in affecting eloquence, their sincerity and uprightness. Though Garibaldi, Avezzana, and others had millions at their control while at the head of the Roman Republic, they kept the honor of their cause in view, as I have heard one of them declare, and they conducted so as to allow their enemies no ground of accusation. They came from Italy without money, leaving the Pope, cardinals, &c., to disgrace themselves once more by their cupidity, injustice, and violence.

Garibaldi declined invitations, from his countrymen and the city government, to a public reception, saying that his bad health alone would form a sufficient excuse, but that his disqualification to such displays was an equally strong one, and that it could not increase his confidence in the sympathy of Americans in the cause of liberty, to which he is devoted.

The modest reply to an offer of extraordinary honors is more creditable to him than any exhibition could have been; and it has only increased the desire of some of our leading citizens to express their respect for the distinguished Italian chief in some becoming manner. Probably he will find it more difficult to escape public attention when our citizens return from their summer retreats.

Garibaldi is a little above middle height, well proportioned, erect, athletic and muscular, without any tendency to corpulence. He is reputed to be very powerful, even by one of his late companions in arms, who is himself distinguished for strength and ability—I mean Col. Forbes. His features are well formed, and indeed handsome, although his dark complexion and full beard, with the care-worn expression so natural after his numerous sufferings, have spread their own shadows over his countenance.

Conversation soon became animated, when by a few questions and remarks, I had led him to speak of the design and feelings of the Italian patriots; and I do not hesitate to say, that I never heard one of his countrymen speak with greater propriety, feeling, force and eloquence. He had a fine voice, great distinctness and correctness of enunciation, a peculiar command of language, and a polish of speech and manner which mark at once the man of education, practical views, refined sentiments and uncompromising devotion to a cause essentially good and great. I wished that some of our incredulous and over-charitable apologists for Popery could hear some of his solemn denunciations of that system of mingled arrogance, imposture and oppression which claims to be Christianity—the only Christianity in the world. He eloquently, and with deep feeling, enforced an idea which others of his friends often and most justly advance—that Popery is now worse than ever before, because, in the full light of day, it seeks not, in Europe, even a shadow of concealment, and throws off its old mask, resorting to force alone, and any force whatever that it can command, to secure itself upon the throne. "I ask my countrymen," said Garibaldi, "whether they are willing any longer to be slaves of a slave, telling them that the Pope is the slave of Austria, and Austria the slave of Russia, whom the Pope regards the greatest of schismatics. And if the Pope could obtain the aid of the Turks, he would employ their arms to crush his own people, and yet call himself the head of the Christian church."

The General spoke, in the coolest but most decided terms, of the war of the Romans and Italians against the Pope, as suspended only for

a time, but impossible to be extinguished. The hatred against Popery has been increased and embittered, in an almost indescribable manner, by recent events. They now suffer so much from their priestly governors, who are, if possible, more vindictive, cruel, grasping and shamelessly immoral than ever, that it is very difficult to prevent rebellions. The new guerrilla chief, who has just defeated an Austrian corps near the frontiers of Tuscany, has a strong band and a region of country where mountain passes offer great security. He is likely to keep the present rulers of Italy in constant uneasiness; and circumstances may shortly give a new face to things. At any rate, the Roman cause is a plain and unmixed one, when viewed aright; and it has another most important feature to recommend it to the sympathy of Americans, that events have proved it to be in good hands. Of this our countrymen would be thoroughly convinced, if they could have a brief interview with Gen. Garibaldi, or have intercourse with that band of Italian brother patriots which now surrounds him here. They present altogether a picture of simple, sincere, intimate, manly friendship, as honorable to their country as it is instructive to ourselves.

To give a full idea of the claims of General Garibaldi to the respect and sympathy of Americans, would require the repetition of numerous details, illustrating the objects, labors and sufferings of himself and his fellow-patriots, and the abominations of the Papal system, to whose overthrow they have devoted their lives. Our countrymen ought to know, what many of them probably have scarcely heard of, that this is the only political and military struggle on earth, the chiefs and soldiers of which daily, and I might say hourly, draw their arguments from the Bible.

LADIES.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE ITINERANT'S WIFE.

Much has been said, both from the pulpit and press, of the labors and hardships of the Methodist itinerant; and truly they are many. But, Mr. Editor, we hear very little said of the *Itinerant's wife*. From the almost profound silence of the pulpit and press upon this subject, one having no other means of information would very naturally conclude that she has no duties to perform which are at all laborious, no crosses which are heavy to be borne, and no trials and afflictions which are not common to the lot of the females in our church.

But is this true of the itinerant's wife? Of some it is true, but of the great majority it is far, far from the truth. If there is a self-sacrificing laborer in the M. E. Church, it is the pious and faithful wife of the Methodist itinerant, who has forsaken everything of earth that she may be borne upon the wings of Providence in her associated capacity, to seek "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." In the providence of God, she has committed to her in no ordinary degree the cares of the family, and the discipline and education of her children. Her duties to her children are generally performed under the unfavorable circumstances arising from frequent changes of location, which are too well known to the wife and mother to need description.

In addition to this work, she must, in the estimation of many, be ever at home to receive those who may favor her with a call, or she will afflict the tender feelings of those who consider themselves worthy of marked attention. She must visit much, otherwise she is indifferent to the interests of the church, and altogether too proud to associate with the "common people."

She must be "diligent in business," otherwise she will be called an "idler," if not a "lover of pleasure." If she is "diligent," daily "doing her own work," even to the injury of feeble health, it may be, then she gains the reputation of being "worldly-minded," "carrying not for the church." She must be with the sick, even when her presence cannot well be spared from her own household. To refuse a single call is a mark of unkindness, if not evidence of backsliding. If she is *sick* in the social meetings, it is attributed to lukewarmness. If she is *active*, then she is too officious and self-sufficient.

Who does not see that an itinerant's wife must be a sort of *omnipresent* being, "becoming all things to all people," that by all means she may offend none. She has well been styled "a speckled bird," and sometimes becomes the object at which envy directs its shafts. You may hear from me again upon this subject.

Yours, * * *

Maine Conference, Aug. 1850.

CURE FOR LOW SPIRITS.

A HOUSEHOLD SKETCH.

From some cause, real or imaginary, I felt low spirited. There was a cloud upon my feelings, and I could not smile, nor speak in a tone of cheerfulness. As a natural result, the light of countenance being gone, all things around me were in shadow. My husband was sober and had little to say, the children would look strangely at me when I answered their questions, or spoke to them for any purpose, and domestics moved about in a quiet manner, and when they addressed me, did so in a tone more subdued than usual.

This reaction upon my state only made darker the clouds that veiled my spirits. I was conscious of this, and was conscious that the original cause of depression was entirely inadequate, in itself, to produce the result which had followed. Under this feeling, I made an effort to rally myself, but in vain; and sank lower from the very struggle to rise above the gloom that overshadowed me.

When my husband came home at dinner time, I tried to meet him with a smile; but I felt that the light upon my countenance was feeble, and of brief duration. He looked at me earnestly, and in his kind and gentle way, inquired if I felt no better, affecting to believe that my ailment was one of the body instead of the mind. But I scarcely answered him, and I could see that he felt hurt. How much more wretched did I become at this! Could I have then returned to my chamber, and, alone, given my heart full vent in a passion of tears, I might have obtained relief to my feelings. But I could not do this.

While I sat at the table, forcing a little food into my mouth for appearance sake, my husband said:—

"You remember the fine lad who has been for sometime in our store?"

I nodded my head, but the question did not awaken in my mind the slightest interest.

"He has not made his appearance for several days; and I learned this morning, on sending to the house of his mother, that he was very ill."

"Ah!" was my indignant response. Had I spoken what was in my mind, I would have said, "I'm sorry, but I can't help it." I did not, at the moment, feel the smallest interest in the lad.

"Yes," added my husband, "and the person who called to let me know about it, expressed his fears that Edward would not get up again."

"What ails him?" I inquired.

"I did not clearly understand. But he has a fever of some kind. You remember his mother very well?"

"O yes. You know she has worked for me. Edward is her only child, I believe."

"Yes. And his loss to her will be almost everything."

"Is he so dangerous?" I inquired, a feeling of interest beginning to stir in my heart.

"He is not expected to live."

"Poor woman! How distressed she must be. I wonder what her circumstances are just at this time. She seemed very poor when she worked for me."

"And she is very poor still, I doubt not. She has herself been sick, and during the time it is more than probable that Edward's wages were all her income. I am afraid she has not, now, the means of procuring for her sick boy things necessary for his comfort. Could you not go around there this afternoon, and see how they are?"

I shook my head, instantly, at this proposition, for sympathy for others was not strong enough to expel my selfish despondency of mind.

"Then I must step around," replied my husband, "before I go back to the store, although we are busy to-day, and I am much wanted there. It would not be right to neglect the lad and his mother under present circumstances."

I felt rebuked at these words; and, with a effort, said:—

"I will go."

"It will be much better for you to see them than for me," returned my husband; "for you can understand their wants better, and minister to them more effectually. If they need any comforts, I would like you to see them again."

It still cost me an effort to get ready, but as I had promised to do as my husband wished, the effort had to be made. By the time I was prepared to go out, I felt something better. The exertion I was required to make, tended to dispel, slightly, the clouds that hung over me, and as they began gradually to remove, my thoughts turned, with an awakening interest, toward the object of my husband's solicitude.

All was silent within the humble abode to which my errand led me. I knocked lightly, and in a few moments the mother of Edward opened the door. She looked pale and anxious.

"How is your son, Mrs. Ellis?" I inquired, as I stepped in.

"He is very low, ma'am?" she replied.

"Not dangerously, I hope?"

"The fever has left him, but he is weak as an infant. All his strength is gone."

"But proper nourishment will restore him, if he has not a very sick spell."

"So the doctor says. But I'm afraid it is too late. He seems to be sinking every hour. Will you walk up and see him, ma'am?"

I followed Mrs. Ellis up stairs, and into a chamber where the sick boy lay. I was not surprised at the fear she expressed, when I saw Edward's pale, sunken face, and hollow, almost expressionless eyes. He scarcely noticed my entrance.

"Poor boy!" sighed his mother. "He has had a very sick spell."

"My liveliest interest was at once awakened."

"He has been sick, indeed!" I replied, as I laid my hand upon his white forehead.

I found his skin was cold and damp. The fever had nearly burned out the vital energy of his system.

"Do you give him much nourishment?"

"He takes a little barley water."

"Has not the doctor ordered wine?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Mrs. Ellis, but she spoke with an air of hesitation. "He says a spoonful of good wine, three or four times a day, would be very good for him."

"And you have not given him any?"

"No, ma'am."

"We have some very pure wine, that we always keep for sickness. If you will step over to our house, and tell Alice to give you a spoonful of it, I will stay with Edward until you return."

How brightly glowed that poor woman's face as my words fell upon her ears!

"O, ma'am, you are very kind!" said she.

"But it will be asking too much of you to stay here!"

You didn't ask it, Mrs. Ellis," I simply replied. "I have offered to stay; so do you go for the wine as quickly as you can, for Edward needs it very much."

I was not required to say more. In a few minutes I was alone with the sick boy, who lay almost as still as if death were resting upon his half-closed eyelids. To some extent in that hushed chamber, I remained thus in that hushed chamber, did I realize the condition and feelings of the poor mother whose only son lay gasping at the very door of death, and all my sympathies were, in consequence, awakened.

As soon as Mrs. Ellis returned with the wine, about a teaspoonful of it was diluted, and the glass containing it placed to the sick lad's lips. The moment its flavor touched his palate, a thrill seemed to pass through his frame, and he swallowed eagerly.

"It does him good!" said I, speaking warmly, and from an impulse that made my heart glow.

We sat and looked with silent interest upon the boy's face, and we did not look in vain, for something like warmth came upon his wan cheeks, and when I placed my hand again upon his forehead, the coldness and dampness were gone. The wine had quickened his languid pulses. I stood an hour longer, and then another spoonful of the generous wine was given. Its effect was as marked as at first. I then withdrew from the humble home of the widow and her only child, promising to see them again in the morning.

When my husband returned in the evening he found me at work, cheerfully, in my family, and all bright and smiling again. The effort to do good to others had driven away the darkness from my spirit, and the sunshine was again upon my countenance, and reflected from every member of my household.—Lady's Wreath.

PRESERVING SUMMER FRUITS.

Such fruits as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and the like, may be preserved in a similar manner, and throws off its skin when ripe.

"He has not made his appearance for several days; and I learned this morning, on sending to the house of his mother, that he was very ill."

"Ah!" was my indignant response. Had I spoken what was in my mind, I would have said, "I'm sorry, but I can't help it." I did not, at the moment, feel the smallest interest in the lad.

"Yes," added my husband, "and the person who called to let me know about it, expressed his fears that Edward would not get up again."

"What ails him?" I inquired.

"I did not clearly understand. But he has a fever of some kind. You remember his mother